American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND,
March 2, 1844.

[Read and ordered to be printed.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Relative to the Application of Lime to the different Qualities of Soil, and the

USE OF CALCAREOUS MATTER
FOR
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

In obedience to an order of the House of the 27th January.

(CONCLUDED.)

SECTION 4.—*Of the effect of lime upon the quality of crops and upon matters injurious to them.*

The settled judgment of observant farmers, both in Europe and our own country, seems to be, that its application promotes the growth and improves the quality of all our grains and grasses in all soils deficient in calcareous matter, and by its neutralizing effect upon our soils, frees us from many noxious weeds and insects. Would not those who seek to have the standard weight of wheat reduced, find it to their interest to increase both its aggregate and specific weight by the application of lime and marl to their lands, instead of looking to a reduction of the standard below 60 pounds to the bushel? Let us not fall back in this enterprizing age.

It seems to be universally admitted in England that lime tends to prevent smut in wheat when applied to the grain before seeding. Being soaked a few hours in a strong brine of salt and water, it is then mixed with fresh slaked lime in fine powder and sown. Lime as well as the alkalies quickens the germination of all seeds, and so hastens the coming up of all seeded and planted crops. Acid substances injurious to growing plants are neutralized by lime.

These acids often exist, more particularly in newly drained marshy or boggy land. Sulphate of iron or copperas (very injurious to living plants,) is common in the same kind of soil, and when a sufficient quantity of lime is applied and thoroughly mixed with the soil, the *hurtful* compound is decomposed, and an oxide of iron and *sulphate of lime* or gypsum is formed, both of which are essential to plants.

Having thus indicated some of the most important effects produced by lime in its relations to agriculture—we proceed to consider some of the modes of applying it to the soil.

SECTION 5.—*Of the best modes of applying lime.*

Unfortunately the great body of the agriculturists of our country and indeed of the world, have hitherto been too little disposed to make themselves acquainted with the fixed principles of the sciences appertaining to their profession. Without some such knowledge we are often liable to entertain wrong views and be mistaken in matters of fact coming under our notice. How often do we find persons firmly adhereing to *false facts*, which a knowledge of the principles involved would have guarded them from? Upon this subject we admit the following observations.

In the first place, we think it must be obvious to every one who will look into the subject, that to attain the *greatest* effect from lime it must be applied in a perfectly fine powder or in solution, and be intimately mixed with the soil to a proper depth.

But bearing in mind its solubility, we are warned by economy not to apply it much below the surface, because it never ascends unless brought up by the plough, but on the contrary is incessantly descending deeper into the soil. The more porous the soil the more rapidly it will descend, and of course, should not be placed so deep in a friable soil, as it may be in a stiffer one.

Besides being carried down by solution, it is found to descend in powder by being washed mechanically through the interstices of a friable or recently cultivated soil. It seems clear therefore, that lime should either be laid on the surface, as a top dressing, or only mixed with the surface soil, by the barrow or cultivator.

In eastern Pennsylvania, where the farmers have long had experience in the use of lime, it has been the practice of late years, to spread it carefully upon their grass lands at least two years before plowing them. The excellence of this system is sustained both by theory and practice—because much of the lime will be found to have sunk some inches into the soil, but not below the reach of the plough, which turns it up and by subsequent cultivation it becomes well mixed through the soil.

Quick lime and manure should not be mixed together or applied about the same time to the soil—the intervention of a year would be better perhaps, for the reason, that it very rapidly decomposes the manure and liberates faster than is necessary the valuable gaseous matters, which should remain in the soil as far as possible until the plants absorb them. In hot weather this effect would be more pernicious than when the ground is cold. These objections to mixing lime with manure do not apply to marl, which acts very slowly upon manure. Lime is useful in composts which contain little or no stable manure, in fact both experience and theory coincide in favor of the opinion, that the most economical mode of using lime is by mixing with at least five or six times its weight of earth, (which is the better, if rich in vegetable matter,) the mixture should lay several months before using. Lime applied in this way acts more promptly upon the growing crop than when applied alone, and the bulk of matter being greater it may be more uniformly spread over the ground.

Almost every farmer can find materials for such composts in swamps or ditches. As the decay of organic matter depends upon the presence of the oxygen of the atmosphere, of course lime aids it most when near the surface, and when buried deep in the soil is almost if not quite useless for this purpose.

SECTION 6.—*Of the quantity to be applied.*

In the present state of knowledge, experience should guide us in regard to the proper quantity to be applied to the acre, inasmuch as a great diversity of opinion exists among those who use lime. And this diversity of opinion, we are strongly inclined to believe, will continue to exist until analysis is resorted to as our guide—both as to the *properties of the soil* and the *quality of the lime*. In England, it is common to use from 160 to 320 bushels per acre. The heat of our summers in rapidly effecting the decomposition of vegetable matters, does much here, that in England requires the aid of lime—and the alternate freezing and thawing of our soil in winter, renders less lime necessary to promote the disintegration of the mineral substances.

It was formerly more common to apply lime in larger doses and at longer intervals than seems to be preferred now. The more carefully the lime is applied, the less is required, and from all the information we at present have upon the subject, we incline to the belief that a quantity equal to about 40 to 50 bushels of *good quick lime*, should be applied to an acre, of most of our soils, and repeated every 8 or 10 years; or what would be better, perhaps, half that quantity in compost applied at shorter intervals. The reason why lime must be repeatedly added to soils, we hope we have rendered sufficiently obvious to all in the facts already stated, (because we regard it as a highly important matter,) that the quantity is incessantly being reduced by what is carried off in the rain water, water percolating through the soil, absorbed by plants and carried off in the crops, &c. We think then that experience confirmed by theory points to the propriety of applying small doses, at short intervals. By adopting this mode, the lime is kept nearer the surface and more uniformly distributed to every part of the soil, so that every fibre of the roots of the growing plants can have its due supply, and all the matters of the soil, are more likely to be continually acted on.

The shell marls so bountifully dispensed over a considerable portion of our State below tide water, have an important bearing upon the agricultural prosperity of our tide water districts.

They consist of marine shells mixed with sand or clay, and their value is in proportion to the amount of shells they contain susceptible of being readily disintegrated. When they consist principally of hard shells it might be advisable to calcine them if good marl cannot be had. The marl should lay on the surface one or two years, (according to the condition of the shells,) before being ploughed in, in order that the shells may be crumbled to powder, or as nearly so as possible. The composition of our marls vary so much, that no rule can be laid down as to the quantity proper to be applied; all we can do is to refer those interested to the reports of Professor Ducatel, the late State Geologist, in which they will find much valuable information.

It has generally been supposed by those cultivating limestone lands, that the calcareous principle was not wanting in them. Believing that this opinion is founded in error, to a great extent, if not entirely, it may not be deemed entirely out of place in concluding this subject, to recommend the use of lime upon them, unless chemical analysis should shew a sufficiency of it in the soil.

SECTION 7.—*Of the value of lime compared with common manure.*

Chemical analysis shows that common barn yard manure contains all the ingredients that enter into the composition of plants, and if the dung of all the domestic animals on a farm be mixed together, the mineral constituents will be found about in the proprotion required by our cultivated crops. This is the reason why it is applicable to all soils, and in every climate.

The committee know of no means whereby the comparative value of lime and common manure could be ascertained. The action of common manure lasting only some two or three years, whilst that of lime is prolonged to 20 or 30 or more years.

SECTION 8.—*Of sulphate of lime, or gypsum.*

Although not directed by the order of the House, to make an enquiry into the uses or effects of lime in this form, we take leave to submit that Professor Liebig says that the action of gypsum "depends only upon its fixing in the soil the ammonia of the atmosphere, which would otherwise be volatised, with the water which evaporates. The carbonate of ammonia contained in rain water is decomposed by gypsum, in precisely the same matter as in the manufacture of sal-ammoniac. Soluble sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed; and this salt of ammonia possessing no volatility is consequently in the soil. All the gypsum gradually disappears, but its action upon the carbonate of ammonia continues as

long as it exists." This as we believe well established fact most strongly urges the necessity of its application to all soils in which it is deficient, and also to the utility of applying it liberally to composts and manure heaps, it also materially lessens the odors from stables, privies, &c. whereby the health of man is promoted, as well as the domestic animals. Gypsum, like lime however, frequently contains a large proportion of matters foreign to it—most generally carbonate of lime, and the materials of which clay consists.

In this view of the matter, we take it for granted, that its use will be greatly extended, and how far the farmers' interest is protected under our present system of inspection, in relation to the purity of this article, we know not. The subject, we think, merits public attention.

Concluding Remarks.

A few years since, the use of lime for agricultural purposes in the State, was almost wholly confined to a few persons in the vicinity of what is called the Gunpowder limestone districts, in Baltimore County, and fewer still in Carroll and Frederick Counties, on the Western Shore, and in Talbot, Kent and Queen Anne Counties, on the Eastern Shore. At this time, however, its use is rapidly spreading all over the State. The valuable beds of marl in the lower counties so long neglected, are being, we believe, more extensively used, although much less so than their intrinsic value merits. Their use should not be confined to the farms on which they occur, but all along the lines of all our public improvements. Their existence, in many places, within a few yards of where vessels can ride, greatly favors their use.

Pure lime, however, can be more advantageously hauled by the farmer to greater distances, and consequently immense quantities of lime will be wanting in our tide water counties through all coming time. The cause of the great extension of the use of lime is attributable partly to the diffusion of more correct views in regard to its uses in agricultural operations, and the sanctions of experience greatly aided by a large reduction in price.

Formerly our tide water counties procured their stone lime from two sources, principally, viz: the Gunpowder district in Baltimore county, and Thomastown, in Maine, that from the former costing upon our bay and river shores, say from 30 to 40 cents per bushel, and that from the latter usually at a higher price. In the progress of time, however, avenues of cheap transportation have opened into the interior, bringing both the stone and the fuel for burning them to tide water, at greatly reduced rates. It is now pouring into the Chesapeake Bay through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Tide Water Canal, the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and from the valley of Herring Run, near the city of Baltimore. Limestone also occurs along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Baltimore and the Potomac, and is being distributed along the line of that road, as also along the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Washington, and Elk-Ridge Railroads. And last, though not least, inexhaustible supplies of good limestone occur at many places upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which can be advantageously brought to tide water. And when that great work reaches the coal region of Allegany county, the fine coal can be delivered at the limestone quarries on the lower parts of the canal, and at tide water, at exceedingly low rates, and thence can be cheaply distributed among all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. A considerable lime trade has already sprung up along the canal. The new impulse, thus given, to our agriculture by our public works, will always continue to the mutual advantage of both. Although the embarrassed condition of our finances, growing out of their construction, rests heavily upon us, and is the present cause of much prejudice against them; we think the time is not remote, however, when they will be differently regarded. By the census of 1840 it is shown, that the annual product of the agricultural industry of Maryland, alone amounts to seventeen million dollars; nearly two-thirds of the annual product of the entire industry of the State. The tide of emigration has ceased. Mercantile operations have been curtailed, and capital is seeking permanent investment in the soil. The spirit of improvement manifested throughout the State, with such great facilities to sustain it, and a sure reward awaiting it, authorises the assumption, we think, that the annual product of our industry will be greatly increased—the faith and honor of our State maintained, and the substantial comfort and happiness of our people established.

The Committee respectfully recommend to their agricultural brethren of the State of Maryland, to procure the analysis of such soils, as they may take means to improve by lime, or otherwise; and transmit the same to the Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, at the next session of the Legislature, together with a portion of the soil, and its average product per acre, prior to improvement—and to several succeeding legislatures its average product under such improvement—to the end that a basis may be formed upon which an intelligent and profitable system of husdandry may be established.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. Naill,
Philip Poultney,
Robt. Ghiselin,
Lyde Griffith,
Warford Mann.

A TABLE,

Shewing the Annual Products of Industry in Maryland.

I. *Agriculture.*				
Horses and Mules,	No.	92.220	$4,611.000	
Neat Cattle,	"	225.714	2,708,568	
Sheep,	"	257.921	381,881	
Hogs,	"	416.943	1,250,829	
25 per cent off		—	8,952,278	
is		—	2,238,069	
Poultry,		—	218,765	
				$2,456,834
Wheat,	Bushels.	3.345.783	$3,345,783	
Oats,	"	3.534.211	1,413,684	
Indian Corn,	"	8.233.086	4,050,271	
Other Grain,	"	800.777	610,582	
Potatoes,	"	1.036.433	259,108	
				10,559,008
Wool,	lbs.	488.201	170,870	
Products of Dairy,		—	457,466	
" Orchards,		—	105.740	
Tobacco,	lbs.	24.846,012	1,739.220	
Hay,	tons.	106.687	1,066,870	
Other Products,		—	1,020,712	
				4,560,878
Amount of Agricultural Products,		—	—	17,586,720
II. *Commerce*, 25 per cent on Capital,		—	—	3,499,087
III. *Manufactures*,				
Metals and Machinery,		$690,155		
Woollen,		235,900		
Cotton, &c.		1.692,040		
Hats and Caps,		153,456		
Leather,		150,275		
Paper,		198,100		
Carriages,		357,622		
Furniture,		305,360		
Ships,		279,271		
Houses,		1.078,770		
Other Manufactures,		2.779,855		
			$7,921,334	
Deduct for materials one third,		—	2,640,444	
Mauufactures by Mills, one quarter,		—	$816,812	
Printing, &c.		—	114,975	
				$6,212,677
IV. *Mines*,		—	—	1,056,210
V. *The Forest*,		—	—	241,194
VI. *Fisheries*,		—	—	225,273
Total,		—	—	28,821,661

Cure for Swiney.—The following cure for swiney in horses is given in the *Southern Cultivator*: Take three ounces of rusty bacon, fry it over a slow fire till brown; take out the cracklings, and when milk warm add the yolk of three eggs and a table spoon full of turpentine; stir all together—apply one table spoonful to the shoulder by rubbing well, and take a piece of cloth several folds thick, lay on the affected part, and with a hot iron bathe the shoulder once a day.

George Washington, "The Farmer of Mount Vernon."

Washington was passionately fond of Agriculture. Its improvement was ever with him, an object of paramount regard. Virginia can boast of few sons to whom her agriculture has been more indebted; few who have assisted in promoting its interests to a greater extent or with the manifestation of a more ardent and patronizing zeal. The following account of his farming operations, will serve to exhibit the father of his country—the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—in his true light. "The farm of General Washington at Mt. Vernon, contained 10,000 acres of land in one body—equal to about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of 2, 3, 4 and 5 miles, from his mansion house. These farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: in 1787 he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c, and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 112 cows, 235 working oxen, heifers and steers, and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,560, for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes."—*Maine Cultivator.*

Seeding Grass Lands—Proper Time for Cutting and Method of Curing Hay.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Hay constituting the principal dependence of the agriculturist, as winter provender for horses and cattle, it is absolutely necessary he should know the proper season, and most approved mode of cutting and curing it.

Having been requested to make known the experiments I have tried and fully tested, I now submit them *pro bono publico*, with all due deference to the opinions of my seniors in agriculture.

When preparing a meadow or upland, I usually seed on wheat, sowing in the fall half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre, which is limed at the rate of three hundred bushels; and the following spring, after a moderate fall of snow, one bushel of clover seed, top dressed with charcoal dust, and rolled. From land so treated, I cut last season, three tons of hay to the acre. My practice is to commence cutting when one-third of the blossoms of clover have turned brown, and the timothy just parting with its bloom. The grass thus cut is drawn immediately into the barn, and one bushel of fine salt spread by hand thinly over each alternate layer composing a ton, as stowed away in the mow. The salt prevents mow burning, moulding, &c., and the stock are induced to eat it as greedily as they would new mown grass, which it nearly resembles, as its most nutritious juices are preserved, being diffused through the stem of the entire plant at that period of its growth. If left on the ground until the seed ripens, the saccharine juice of the plant is lost.—[*Alb. Cult.*

The quantity of timothy seed is too great by 25 per cent. while that of salt is too large by 75 per cent.; a peck salt to the ton of hay is as much as ever ought to be sprinkled over that quantity.—[Ed. Amer. Farm.

Grease Spots.—A correspondent of the *Southwestern Farmer*, who signs "J. E. W." gives the following as a good recipe for taking grease spots out of clothing, &c.

"Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from the white, (be sure not to scald the egg,) and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may arise from being on a long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry and repeat the operation."

The writer of the above, says that a fine Merino shawl, which had been badly smeared with *tar* and *grease*, (gudgeon grease,) was perfectly cleaned by this process in a few minutes.

Productiveness of Indian Corn.—The Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror, having chronicled that a Burlington co. farmer had raised an ear of corn of 30 rows, having 1400 grains, the Salem Courier reports an ear raised in that county having 1690 grains fairly numbered!

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATIONS.

We copy from the *New England Farmer*, a part of the 8th Agricultural Conversation, held by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, and we need not add, that the subject discussed—FRUIT TREES—is one of deep interest to every husbandman; for independent of the profit which frequently attends a well selected and properly cultivated orchard of fruit trees, the solid comforts and the varied, healthful luxuries which it secures to his family, should out-weigh, far out-weigh, every consideration which enters into the sordid calculation of mere dollars and cents. Let the worldling—the worshipper of gold and silver—say what he may to the contrary, the first and holiest duty of the father of a family, is that of rendering those around him who have claims upon his sympathies, happy and comfortable, and of providing by all the means within his reach for the gratification of their rational wants, the indulgence of their appetites in those delicious fares of the table, which the good housewife, mother, and wife, knows so well how to prepare, and in the preparation of which she experiences so much maternal delight.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—FEB. 20.

Hon. John Quincy, jr. in the Chair. The subject under discussion—"Fruit Trees." The editor of this paper opened the meeting with the following remarks:

A plentiful supply of good fruit is important to our country in these particulars, viz: it is conducive to our health, pleasure and profit. A plentiful supply of the delicious fruits of our climate, when fully mature, may be freely indulged in as they successively appear, with beneficial effects.

To those who have made a commencement in horticultural pursuits, I need not say, they have entered a field, which as they advance, presents at every step a more delightful aspect, giving increasing satisfaction and pleasure. Let a man but once get a taste for the cultivation of fruit and ornamental trees and plants, and he finds at his command all the relaxation and amusement desirable, in connexion with his own family and home.

The cultivation of good fruit, as a source of profit, is engaging the attention of many in the vicinity of our principal cities and villages; but it will be a long time before the supply will be equal to the demand. At present, the price of good fruit is so high that a numerous class are excluded from purchasing many of the more delicious sorts.

The principal varieties of fruit which succeed in our climate, are the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry and Peach, besides many other minor fruits, which though of less importance are highly desirable.

The Apple stands first in importance, as its use is indispensable in every family. As an article of export, it is of some and increasing consequence: our climate is admirable for the perfection of the fruit.

Formerly, little attention was given by many of our farmers to the quality of the apple which they suffered to grow on their farms. If it was a good cider apple, it was all that was considered necessary: good fruit for the family and market, was of minor importance. If a farmer could make 50, 100, or 150 barrels of cider, it was about all he expected from his orchard, or desired. It was enough to *fuddle* his own and his neighbor's family for the year to come—and what, with the feelings and habits then prevailing, could he wish for more.

But when the glorious TEMPERANCE REFORMATION dawned upon us, and the brains of the people began to be a little more clear, and their mental vision more distinct, the inquiry was made, "What shall we do with our orchards?" At first, some, in their zeal, were disposed to wreak their vengeance upon the trees, and inconsiderately, "laid the axe to the root," and felled them to the ground; but the more discerning soon discovered that apples were valuable food for stock, and many were consumed in this way. As the vitiated taste of men became reformed with their habits, a desire for better fruits was manifest, and we had the pleasure of witnessing the renovation of many orchards by grafting them over with good fruit.

In New England are found many native varieties of the Apple, of the first class, and which for our climate, are superior to any in the world. Among all the imported varieties, and those from the Middle States, few will compare with the Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Greening, Lyscom, Porter, and a long catalogue of native fruits that might be enumerated.

In setting out an orchard, the first important step is to prepare and enclose the ground, as it is necessary that young trees should be protected from cattle. The ground should be deeply pulverized and enriched. The subsoil plow is a capital instrument to use, as by it the ground can be stirred to the depth of 20 inches. The next step to take is to procure young trees, suitable for planting. And in this matter it is necessary to use some precaution. If the trees are taken from a nursery where they have been crowded together, and forced by too great an application of manure, as is sometimes the case, the trees when set out in a more exposed situation and in poorer soil, will not do well, and although they may not die, will receive so great a check that it will take many years for them to recover. On the other hand, trees should not be taken where they have been stunted in the nursery, and starved in such a manner that they have become mossy and diseased. Good healthy trees should be selected, two years from the seed, which if properly grown on vigorous stocks and budded low, will be about 6 feet high.

The distance between apple trees should not be less than two rods each way; some say not less than 40 feet. It is a common practice, and a very good one, to set out intermediate rows of peach or plum trees, which by the time the apples need the room, will be out of the way. Trees should be planted as near the surface as possible, and no manure should come in contact with the roots. It is not considered necessary to stake trees, as they frequently receive more injuory from this, by chaffing, however well secured, than benefit; and most experienced persons have abandoned the practice.

In my experieuce, and from observation, I have come to the conclusion that an orchard should be kept under perpetual cultivation, as by pursuing this course, the trees will make more rapid progress, come into bearing quicker, and produce finer fruit. This practice is pursued by some of our most thrifty market gardeners. There are some varieties of apples which never succeed well in grass ground. [If the ground is very rich, and the grass kept down as far about the tree as the branches extend, and well manured every year, grass may be grown in the intervals between the trees; but this is different from the practice of permitting the grass to take full possession, with a scanty supply of manure.]

The enemies of the apple tree are the borer, curculio, canker worm, and catterpillar; and they are great obstacles to the successful cultivation of this fruit.

The Pear tree is next in importance to the apple, and require rich soil, inclining to moisture. On dry, lean soil, good and perfect fruit cannot be expected. Pears are budded on pear and quince stocks. It is well to have some of each description. Some varieties of pears succeed best on quince stocks; they come into being much quicker, and the fruit in some cases is more perfect and higher colored. Trees on quince stocks may be planted very thick, and, where there is but little ground and many varieties desired, are most to be preferred. We have in cultivation many fine foreign varieties, which are hardly known among our farmers generally. Our Horticultural Society has done much in introducing and proving many valuable varieties, and they have gathered together many fine native sorts, besides those generally known. During the last season, they have brought to notice four or five new varieties of native pears, which are worthy of a place in every collection.

Our native seedlings are generally better adapted to our climate than many foreign sorts, and better bearers and more hardy. The new varieties alluded to, are the Hull, Wilbur, McLaughlin and Lawrence.

[The Hull and the Wilbur was received from D. Wilbur, jr., Somerset, Mass., on the 23d of September, then in eating. A beautiful seedling was exhibited at the Horticultural Rooms by C. W. Oliver, of Lynn, in perfection 21st of October, the Seckel, but a size larger and more beautiful. On the 25th of November, the Lawrence Pear was examined and tested: it was from Wilcomb & King, nurserymen, Long Island, N. Y.; pronounced very fine. On Dec. 2d, Mr. S. L. Goodale, of Saco, Md., exhibited a Pear known by the name of the McLaughlin, of fine quality, which was originated in the vicinity of Portland.]

The fire-blight is a disease which is often destructive to the Pear tree.

The Quince requires a moist, rich soil, and has no enemy except the borer. There can hardly be said to be more than two varieties—the Orange and Portugal.

In the cultivation of the Plum tree, we find much to contend with. It is subject to the ravages of the Curculio, which in some districts has discouraged the horticulturist, in attempting to raise this fine fruit. In the city of Boston, and some places in the vicinity, it is raised to perfection; while in other locations the crop is invariably destroyed, or so little is perfected as hardly to make it an object to encumber the ground with the trees. The black warty excrescence is another disease fatal to the tree, if not timely checked by amputating or cutting off the diseased part. Salt has been recommended as destructive to the Curculio, and has in some cases been applied with success.

The Cherry is a delicious and healthy fruit, easily cultivated, and not so common among farmers as it should be. Some persons complain of the depredation of birds upon this fruit, and speak of them as very annoying; but in Brighton, we have enough for birds, boys and all, and many rot on the trees. If any farmer would set out a dozen trees, there would be no complaint on this score.

As to the Peach, it is a most delicious fruit, but the greatest obstacle in its cultivation is the severity of the climate. In some severe cold seasons, the trees have all been destroyed, and often suffer so as not to bear abundantly; but notwithstanding these great discouragements, it is best to persevere and keep planting, as the young trees will begin to bear in two or three years after planting the stone, if budded the first season, which is the best method.

BEE KEEPING.

Mr. Editor:—In the Ploughman of the 17th, some inquiries are made on wintering bees.—Should the following answer be thought worthy a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert it. When there are but few bees in a hive the necessary animal heat is not kept up in the hive and they sometimes perish from cold. But the more common cause of bees dying in winter when they have plenty of honey is that in cold weather the bees cluster together to keep warm, their breath and vapor collects in frost in the other parts of the hive, and unless the weather moderates in a short time to thaw the ice, the bees having consumed the stores within their reach, die for want of food. A hole near the top of the hive to let the vapor escape, is of use if kept open by removing the ice or frost from the same when closed up. As to letting bees fly out in winter they may be kept in without wires; put them in a dark room to winter and they will keep in and consume one-fourth less honey than when wintered out, if light is not kept out they will fly out as you have remarked and had better be out doors.

I suspend my hives under the shade of trees in summer, having found it better than a bee house. I have chambers in my hives in which I insert drawers and get from 10 to 25 lbs. of honey from a swarm in good seasons; my hives are about twelve inches square, besides chambers. Never lost but two swarms of bees by moths, those were in Hall's patent hive, which I have cast away as worthless.

I see much on peach stones in your paper; I have a nursery, and for years have planted my stones in the fall unless I forget it, in which case I let them remain in the chamber till spring, then cracked them while dry and clean, they come as well as corn. Have any of your correspondents noticed a small worm at the root of the peach, unlike the common peach borer, resembling in shape the pin worm, being small as a fine needle and from one-fourth to one-half an inch long? As to yellows, I am inclined to think it will yet prove to be the work of an insect, although much is said against this view of the subject. Some examination last season, inclined me to this belief.

BEE KEEPER.

[*Mass. Ploughman.*

GUANO.—A writer in a Scotch paper says Guano is scarcely known in Caithness, beyond what the farmers have read in the newspapers and magazines; yet it has recently been discovered in great abundance in Caithness, Sunderland, Orkney and Zetland, among the islands, stacks and cliffs of the rocks, which could be collected at a trifling expense.—*Maine Cultivator.*

WARTS ON COWS TEATE.—Mr. Jonathan Perry of Dover tells us that lamp oil will kill warts on cows—apply it several days in succession. If other farmers find this effectual they will oblige by sending additional testimony.

Mass. Plough.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

OUR PAPER.

The *British American Cultivator*, published at *Toronto*, Canada, in its number for January, has the following notice of our sheet. Were we to say that we were not gratified at this expression of favorable appreciation, we should be assuming an indifference we do not feel; for among the richest rewards for which an editor labors, is that of the esteem of his readers, and when that esteem proceeds from an enlightened source like that of the conductor of the British American Cultivator, its origin greatly enhances its value:

"THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The *American Farmer*, published at Baltimore, is received at our office, weekly, heavily freighted with practical and scientific matter, adapted to the interests of American agriculturists, which, we feel no hesitation in saying, is of a high and superior order. Many articles in this journal would be read with great interest, and be productive of much benefit to the subscribers of the *Cultivator*; but, as we on a former occasion remarked, that scarcely a tithe of the valuable information that comes under our inspection, can receive a place in our columns, so in like manner are we obliged to pass unnoticed much that is really useful in the journal, now under notice. The industry, talents, and good taste of the editor, are so happily combined, that scarcely a number is received, but what is read with the greatest degree of pleasure and attention, and believing that others would be as delighted and benefitted by the contents of this excellent journal as ourselves, we shall treat our readers monthly with the substance of such articles as are adapted to our northern climate."

And as we have doffed our *modesty*, so much as to show that "the prophet is not without honor save in his own country," we will tax that, our most cherished virtue, so far as to insert another notice of our journal from a different quarter.

The February number of the *Western Farmer & Gardener*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, a monthly magazine devoted chiefly to Horticulture, but sufficiently devoted to the general purposes of agriculture to render it profoundly interesting alike to the horticulturist and farmer, thus speaks of the character of our paper; but before we give it, we will claim permission to say that our Cincinnati contemporary is a periodical of great merit, and deserves, richly deserves, the patronage of every lover of Horticulture. Its editors are Messrs. Hooper & Elliott, the first a practical farmer and the last a practical horticulturist—each master of his business:

"THE AMERICAN FARMER.—This old father of the cause (church we had almost said) still keeps on the even tenor of his way; nothing can tempt or divert him from the glorious duties to which he has been devoted for so many years; and if the work has changed hands, like many others, from the first and longest of its conductors to the present time, each and all have never given up the ship till it was safely entrusted to a worthy successor, down to the present incumbent. Its articles have always been noted as proceeding from the ablest writers that the country affords, and of the loftiest and most scientific bearing; and their principles, for general adoption, are continually of the most estimable value to the pursuits of agriculture.

"We are accustomed to look up to such papers as the *Cultivator* and the *American Farmer* with something of the same respect as youth regards or ought to regard the wisdom and dignity of that old age, which from a well spent life is entitled to every sentiment of esteem and reverence."

SEABROOKS' MEMOIR ON THE COTTON PLANT.

In our notice of this very able pamphlet last week, we promised to recur to its pages again; and really in doing so we must say that we have been so edified by its perusal that we regret our inability to give it entire, and that we must be content to present a mere glimpse of its contents. Although a pamphlet of but 62 pages, and confined exclusively to a *single* plant, it may be said to be a profoundly learned work, the author, in his researches, having traced the culture and uses of the wool of this most valuable plant, to a period more remote by some five or six hundred years than the Christian religion, and exhausted all the learning of the ancients, as well as moderns, to be found upon the subject. It is curious, indeed, to note, as one reads the historic truths unfolded by the accomplished *Seabrook*, the vast, the mighty influence which this single plant has exerted over the destinies of man, in almost every clime and country known to civilization, and how much of the wealth, comforts, and luxuries of the world have flowed from its culture and manufacture. It has been, as it were, not only raiment for the sons and daughters of Adam, but the means of food and raiment too, and called into being those fruitful energies of the human mind; warmed into life industrial enterprises; and nurtured and sustained inventive genius, whose results have dispensed more blessings upon mankind, and added more to the world's wealth, than would those of the philosopher's stone, had the delusive hopes of the votaries of Alchemy been realized to the utmost extent.

It is not our purpose to accompany our author in what may be termed the *learned* part of his *memoir;* but shall confine ourself to the task of sketching such parts of it as treat of the culture of the cotton plant in *America*, as that is the portion of it that will most practically address itself to the understanding.

Our author says that the green seed or short staple cotton was grown in Virginia, (to a very limited extent, of course) at least one hundred and thirty years before the Revolution. An early British writer, in speaking of the productions of South Carolina, states that in 1666 *cotton wool* was there. In Wilson's account of the "Province of Carolina in America," published in 1682, it is stated that "*Cotton* of the Cyprus and Malta sort grows well and a good plenty of seed is sent thither." In a description of the "Province of Carolina, published in 1631, "*cotton*" is said to "thrive there" admirably. From a memorandum left by the mother of the late Gen. Thomas, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, dated July 1, 1739, it appears that she wrote to her father, then governor of Antigua, informing him of her success in raising cotton among other products.

Mr. Seabrook says:

"It is a well authenticated fact, that in 1736, as far North as the 39th degree, *cotton*, on the "garden scale," was raised in the vicinity of *Easton*, in the county of *Talbot*, on the *Eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay*. About 40 years afterwards, it was cultivated in *St. Mary's County, Maryland*, and in the northern county of Cape May, in *New Jersey*—also in the county of Sussex, *Delaware*. Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, written in 1781, says, "during this time we have manufactured within our families the most necessary articles of clothing. Those of cotton will bear some comparison with the same kinds of manufacture in Europe."

A short time before the Revolution, the planters of S. Carolina clothed their families and negroes with cotton fabrics, the cotton being raised in small patches by them for that purpose, the yarn was spun at home, and wove by the nearest weaver.

As far back as 1787, the belief had become so general that the culture of *cotton* was adapted to our country, and that the United States *could also card and spin its fleece, and probably weave* it by water power, that a mission was sent to England by Tench Cox, of Philadelphia, at his own expense, to obtain machinery and all the information which it was important the parties should possess. A Manufacturing Society was formed in Philadelphia in 1787, and in 1789, Congress imposed a duty of 3 cents a pound on foreign cotton.

In 1792, the entire crop of the country was but 138,328 lbs.; in 1842, it was 785,221,800 lbs.

In 1775 the first *provincial Congress* recommended the inhabitants to plant cotton, but their recommendation was almost entirely disregarded. The whole quantity exported from this country, prior to 1795, was *inconsiderable*, but in that year it amounted to 6,276,300 lbs.: of this amount South Carolina exported 1,109,653 pounds.

Among the exports of "Charles Town"—Charleston, S. C.—from 1747 to 1748, are included 7 bags of cotton. In 1754, some cotton was again exported from South Carolina. In 1770 there were shipped to Liverpool from N. York, 3 bales; 4 bales from Virginia and *Maryland*, and 3 barrels from N. Carolina. Before the Revolution, Virginia exported in hemp, flaxseed and *cotton*, to the value of $8000. In 1784, an American vessel that carried 8 bags of cotton to Liverpool, *was seized on the ground that* SO MUCH COULD NOT *be the produce of the United States.* In 1785, 14 bags; in 1786, 6 bags; in 1787, 109 bags; in 1783, 389 bags; in 1789, 842 bags; and in 1790, 81 bags were received in Europe from this country.

The first bag of cotton sold in South Carolina was purchased in 1784, by John Teasdale from Brian Cape, then a factor in Charleston. The first bag of the wool exported from that city to Liverpool arrived Jan. 20, 1785, per Diana, and was consigned to Messrs. J. & J. Teasdale & Co. The exports from 1790, though very much mixed up with foreign cottons, slowly but steadily increased until 1784, when a powerful impetus was given to the cotton culture by the invention of the saw gin by Eli Whitney of Massachusetts. This ingenious, but *unfortunate* artist, who, by his machine, doubled the wealth and means of employment of his countrymen, and thereby in an especial manner conferred on the plantation states a benefit that can scarcely be estimated in money, was rewarded by South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee only, and *died poor.* Alas! too often the fate of genius!!!

We have thus very briefly abstracted a few of the facts connected with the cotton culture from the masterly memoir of Mr. Seabrook; sufficient, however, to convey a just idea of the importance of the labor of our author; for the facts we have given, and they are not a moiety of those we have left untouched, are highly interesting and instructive, demonstrating, as they do, the rise and progress of the culture of a crop which, in less than three-fourths of a century, has risen from a mere article of "*garden*" and "patch" culture, to become *the* greatest staple of the nation.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—From present indications, we are gratified in the belief that the GREAT NATIONAL FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, recommended by a meeting of patriotic gentlemen at Washington, last winter, will be held in *Baltimore*, in May next. Measures are now being taken to carry the wishes then expressed into effect, and we indulge the pleasing hope that the exertions making will be crowned with entire and triumphant success. The central position of Baltimore, the numerous means of approach by Rail Roads Canals, and by natural water communication; its proximity, thus produced, to the neighboring states and cities, and the great influx of strangers who will be with us during the month of May, are all circumstances which point out *Baltimore* as the place peculiarly adapted for the purpose. That a GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION, such as we are sure can be gotten up, will exert a wholesome influence upon the best interests of the country, we do not entertain the slightest doubt. It will be the means of developing the capabilities of our artizans and mechanics for the high purpose of purveying for the public wants, and will illustrate, by optical demonstration, the immense powers and resources of our country, much more satisfactorily than could a volume however ably written. We say to the managers in this noble enterprise—Go ahead, gentlemen, the excellence

of your good deeds will commend your labors to all patriot hearts.

From Hovey's [Boston] Magazine of Horticulture.

Earliest Varieties of Peas.

Comparative earliness of six varieties of Early Peas, with a description of their qualities, and remarks on their cultivation, &c. By the Editor.

Desirous of ascertaining the comparative earliness of several of the most generally cultivated kinds of early peas, whose real merits in this respect, there seems to exist so much uncertainty, we thought it advisable to try an experiment with a view to arrive at some accurate knowledge of their relative earliness; and the last spring, having received from London a small quantity of the new Prince Albert Pea, which was stated to attain to full size in the very short period of *forty two days* after sowing, we were anxious to try its very early qualities in our climate, and at the same time to test its merits in this respect, when grown with what have been usually considered our earliest kinds.

On the 3d day of May, 1843, the following six varieties of peas were planted, viz:

Prince Albert,	Hill's Extra Early,	Early Washington,
Cedo Nulli,	Early Warwick,	Early Dwarf.

The soil in which they were planted was a light sandy loam, moderately enriched, and the situation open, though somewhat sheltered by surrounding buildings. The rows were about fifteen feet long, and about three feet apart, and two rows of each of the six sorts were planted side by side. The result was as follows:—

Prince Albert.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 11th—pods filled for eating June 25. Time from the date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 53 days.

Cedo Nulli.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 14th—pods filled for eating July 1. Time from the date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 59 days.

Hill's Extra Early.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 16th—pods filled for eating July 3. Time from the date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 61 days.

Early Warwick.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 17th—pods filled for eating July 4. Time from the date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 62 days.

Early Washington.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 18th—pods filled for eating July 5. Time from the date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 63 days.

Early Dwarf.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 18th—pods filled for eating July 9. Time from the date of sowing to the time of gathering for the table, 67 days.

Difference in favor of the Prince Albert over the latest of the six varieties, *fourteen* days, over the next earliest to the Prince Albert *six* days.

It will be seen by the above list which is placed in the order in which the pods are fit to gather for the table, that the Cedo Nulli comes next to the Prince Albert, the difference being six days, showing that the Cedo Nulli maintains its reputation of being the earliest pea cultivated in our gardens, previous to the introduction of the Prince Albert. Hill's Extra Early, which has been considered by some market gardeners as the earliest pea, and always, in consequence, commanding a very high price, being *two days* later. The Early Warwick comes next; then the Washington; and last the Early Dwarf, which has always been considered an earlier and dwarfer variety than the Early Washington.

From this statement it will be seen that the Prince Albert did not arrive at a fit state for gathering for the table, in the period stated in the English publications, of *forty-two days*—exceeding that period by eleven days. It must be recollected, however, that our climate is materially different from that of England, especially our springs. With us cold easterly winds and sharp frosts often occur in April and May, which give a great check to vegetation; while in England the mildness and slight variation of temperature at that season, is favorable to a continued and rapid growth of such a vegetable as the pea.

Two other sowings were made of the Prince Albert Pea, alone, viz:—

Peas sown April 22d—in flower June 4th—pods filled for eating June 23. Time from date of sowing to time of gathering for the table, 62 days.

Peas sown May 18th—in flower June 23d—pods filled for eating June 30. Time from date of sowing to period of gathering for the table, 43 days.

The latter sowing, when the season was more advanced and the weather warmer, shows that the time for gathering for the table was only *forty-three* days, exceeding *one* day the time stated in which it had been grown by Messrs. Cormack & Son, the originators of the variety.

These several experiments are satisfactory in establishing the fact, that the Prince Albert is the earliest pea yet known; varying in the time of arriving at proper size for gathering for the table, from 62 to 43 days, according to the earliness or lateness of the season when they are planted.

The following are the descriptions of the above six varieties, in the order of their ripening:—

1. Prince Albert. About 2½ feet high, and moderately strong. Pods long, medium size, round and nearly straight, containing 6 or 7 peas. Very early, very prolific and of excellent quality. The first blossoms appear at the fourth joint, and we now have dry vines which have upon each, 7 or 8 pods of peas.

2. Cedo Nulli. *Synonyme*: Sinclair's Early. About 3 feet high, and strong growth. Pods long, good size, and nearly round, containing 6 or 8 peas. Very early, prolific, and of excellent quality. This is probably an improved variety of the Early Frame, raised by R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. of Baltimore.

3. Hill's Extra Early. About 3 feet high, and of strong growth. Pods very large size, full, round and long, containing 7 or 8 peas. Early, very prolific, and of excellent quality. This variety obtained its name and reputation from long having been cultivated by Messrs. Hill, of West Cambridge, who have generally brought the first new peas to market, in the vicinity of Boston. The great value to the market gardener of this variety, is the evenness of the ripening of crop, the whole being gathered at about two pickings, when the vines may be cleared off the ground.

4. Early Warwick. About 3 feet high, and of strong growth. Pods good size, full, round and long, containing 7 or 8 peas. Early, very prolific, hardy, and of excellent quality.

5. Early Washington. This variety we think is identical with the Early Frame, and its numerous synonymes; but as we have not compared them, when growing, with the true Early Frame of the English cultivators, we still continue its present name. About 3½ feet high, and rather slender growth. Pods moderate size, round, containing 6 or 7 peas. Prolific and of excellent quality. See Vol. II. p. 427, for a list of the synonymes of the Early Frame, which is unnecessary to repeat here.

6. Early Dwarf. *Synonymes.* Earliest Dwarf. Russell's Early. Early June. About 4½ feet high and of strong growth. Pods long, narrow, not very full, containing 6 or 7 peas. A moderately good bearer of good quality and very hardy. This variety seems nearly allied to the Hotspur or Early Charlton, from which it probably originated.

Although our experiments were principally confined to the above six varieties of early peas, yet, for our own information, we also made a sowing of the Blue Imperial and Dwarf Marrowfat, at the same period of the above sorts, with a view to obtain the exact period at which the pods were fit to gather for the table, in comparison with the early kinds; and as this may be of some interest to our readers, who may be desirous of planting their peas so as to obtain a crop in succession, we add the results of our experiment here, viz:—

Blue Imperial.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 26th—pods filled for eating July 18th. Time from date of sowing to period of gathering for the table, 76 days.

Dwarf Marrowfat.—Sown May 3d—in flower June 28th—pods filled for eating, July 20th. Time from date of sowing to period of gathering for the table, 78 days.

From this it appears that the Blue Imperial were of sufficient size to gather for the table, in 23 days after the Prince Albert, the earliest pea; and 9 days after the Early Dwarf, the latest of the early varieties. The Dwarf Marrowfat is only 2 days later than the Blue Imperial.

From this table any cultivator may make such sowings as will give a succession of peas through the season.

The cultivation of the pea is so very general and simple, that it may be thought superfluous to add anything on this head. Yet the familiarity of the subject is no reason why we should omit it. Peas, it is true will grow and bear under almost any management; but they will produce better crops with some cultivators than with others.

Sowings of peas may be made as soon as the frost is out of the ground, in warm and sheltered situations; as early as the latter part of February or March in some localities. In West Cambridge, on the sunny slopes and light soil at the base of the hills, sheltered from all cold winds, peas are often planted in February, and brought to market from the 4th to the 10th of June. Oftentimes they are checked with severe frost for several days, but being so very hardy and at the same time protected by some light covering, they soon recover, and come on rapidly in May. In gardens, however, not much sheltered, and with heavy soils, not much is gained by sowing before the first of April.

The soil is moderately rich, need not be manured; but if sandy, it should by all means have a quantity of old compost spread in the row, which should be made with a hoe, and after the manure is strewn in, covered over with two inches of soil. On this draw two drills about 6 inches apart and scatter in the peas at the distance of three or four inches apart, and cover them an inch deep, giving the soil a gentle tap with the back of the hoe as the peas are covered in. The rows may be three or more feet apart. Some cultivators recommended eight or ten feet and cropping between with other vegetables; this mode often prevents mildew. When the peas are up and advanced about two inches they should be slightly hoed; and when grown to the height of six inches they will need another stirring of the soil, at the same time slightly raising up the earth against the base of the vines. After this nothing more need to be done, unless its thought desirable to stick them with brush, or put up lines of twine running lengthwise of the rows, and fastened each end to a strong stake. In gardens where neatness is an object the latter mode obviates the straggling appearance which the vines have when lying in all directions upon the ground.

The pea does not force well, but there are various ways of forwarding a crop; the modes which we have found best are sowing in small pots, or upon pieces of turf turned bottom upwards, placing the same in a frame or exhausted hot bed, and transplanting, as soon as the weather is mild, under a sheltered fence or building, protecting them with straw, leaves, or litter on cool nights. In this way peas may be accelerated a fortnight or more. Where there are grape houses, with or without flues, peas may be brought forward, and a small crop obtained, some time before they are to be had in open air.

We cannot omit to urge the cultivation of Knight's tall marrow pea. It is of delicious quality, and produces throughout the whole season. A sowing made at the same time of the Dwarf Marrowfat, will produce pods for gathering for the table in about two weeks after that variety. Strong brush or lines, as before mentioned, should be put up to support the vines.

LETTER FROM WILLIS HALL.

We have been permitted to make the following interesting and valuable extracts from a letter of this gentleman to his friend, Dr. Child, of this city:—*Tribune.*

Dr. Finlay's Plantation, (*about 40 miles from Havana,*) 14th February, 1844.

My Dear Sir—*Plantain* is the constant food of all sorts of animals here; it is exceedingly nutritious and very cheap. The best kind that we gather is the Indian Plantain, which, when ripe, is of a salmon color, red, and very delicious. You get but two sorts in New-York, the common kind and the banana. To these may be added, besides the kind I before mentioned, Guinea banana, and the fig banana, which is said (I have not seen it) to be so called from its not being much larger than a fig, and very delicious. The common Plantain is the one in ordinary use. They fry it and bring it on our table at breakfast, dinner and supper. It is the main support of their negro Slaves, and is given to them constantly, as well as to their swine and sheep.

It is cultivated here in great abundance, and with great cheapness. It is interspersed among the coffee trees, and seems to require very little additional labor, and no additional land. It grows like corn in a hill, but the stalk is about the size at the base of a man's leg. There is usually one principal stalk, and three or four smaller ones surrounding it.

The Palma Christi is cultivated here with great success, producing in great abundance. They usually all spring from one stalk, which branches near the root into four or five separate ones. These branches run up like poles, about 12 or 14 feet high; they are of a soft, woody fibre, something like alder-stems, but not as hard. The leaf is almost as large as that of a pumpkin-vine, and much of the same shape. On each stalk there are usually several

clusters of burrs, and in each cluster perhaps twenty burrs, and in each burr from two to four beautiful speckled black and white beans, about the size of ordinary kidney beans. The burr is a little smaller than our ordinary chesnut-burr, and opens like the shuck of a walnut when ripe and dry. There are three methods of obtaining the oil—first, by boiling the bean in water and skimming the surface, which is the most crude method, although the ordinary one of the country. The oil thus procured, is, of course, very turbid and inferior.

Second—By means of a screw propelled by steam engines—this produces very good oil, but is not equal to the third, inasmuch as it cannot be as delicately managed.

Third—By means also of an iron screw, inserted into an iron cylinder turned by means of levers inserted into something like the capstan of a vessel. This is not so well adapted to carrying on an extensive business in expressing the oil, but is more favorable to procuring the purest kind.

I have as yet seen but five different species of Palm. First, the common Palm, called the Cabbage Palm, which rises to the height of 60 to 100 feet, without branches or leaves—i. e. the woody part. It is used here only above the woody part. First, there are from four to six feet smooth and green; this part is used as a vegetable, like cabbage, from whence it derives its name. The five or six layers are peeled off, when we arrive at the white or tender part, which, when boiled, resembles a turnip, only it has less flavor. At the junction of the green part with the woody part, three or four bushes of berries shoot out from a substance which much resembles cleats, not harder than corn-stalks.—These berries are gathered, and are excellent food for swine. At the upper end of the green part, enormous leaves or feathery branches put out, which resemble huge ostrich feathers. These are used for a variety of purposes, particularly for thatching negro-houses, making hats, &c.

The roots of this tree are not larger than a large pipe-stem. These fibrous roots are said to extend very far into the soil, and to insinuate themselves very easily in the rocks, where no soil was near them apparently. When torn up, the roots are said to resemble locks of hair. The stem, immediately above the ground, swells into a kind of bulb, two feet and a half in diameter, and then immediately above it contracts to two feet diameter, and then swells again towards the top to its original dimensions, and again contracts before reaching the green parts. The stem is very white, and looks as if turned in a lathe. It has a very thick skin around the roots, but it becomes as thin and smooth as paper as you ascend.

I was very much amused to-day in seeing the negroes ascend one of these trees, to gather the berries, by means of ropes. They were tied round the tree about four feet apart, and a stirrup attached to each, in which he placed his foot and ascended the tree with facility, by means of raising first one rope and then the other. The stem of the tree consists of very hard rind, perhaps three inches thick, and an interior pith.

The Date tree is also a species of the Palm; it does not grow as high as the ordinary Palm, and the outside is much more rough. It is covered until 8 or 10 years of age with large leaves, which serve to protect it from the weather, and as it grows older they break off and leave the stem as rough, as if covered all over with cleats nailed to the body of the tree.

The Cocoanut is also a species of the Palm. This resembles the Date much more than the first species described, the Cabbage Palm. It never grows above from 25 to 50 feet high, and the body is rougher than the Cabbage Palm, and not so rough as the Date.

The flower of the Cocoanut is very beautiful, and is often used here, I understand, by ladies to crown their bouquets. It bears a most striking resemblance to a miniature tree done in wax.

The Palm on this continent is not found North of this place, I believe, at least not more than two or three degrees, I am confident it is not found in Louisiana nor Florida. It is an exceedingly tender plant; this is plainly seen by the manner in which Providence ordains that the swaddling clothes should grow up around the infant plant. Every species that I have yet seen is covered with five or six thicknesses of leaves as clothes, which there continue until it is 6 to 8 feet high, and then decay and fall off.

I will simply add, which I omitted in its proper place, that the pith of the Palm is much like the pith of the corn-stalk. In the East the pith of most kinds of Palm is used to make what is called in ships, sago. It is made by wetting and straining it through a cloth and drying it in cakes.—Here no use whatever is made of the pith, as I can learn, of any kind.

I am very truly and cordially,
Your friend and obedient servant,
WILLIS HALL.

From the New York Tribune.

POUDRETTE—ITS VALUE AS A FERTILIZER.

The Editor will aid the cause of Agriculture by publishing the following extract from "*The Farmers' Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs*," republished last year by Carey & Hart of Philadelphia, and also the accompanying letter. The letter was written by Dr. Emerson of Philadelphia, a gentleman extensively engaged in practical agriculture, and also the same gentleman who reedited the work above referred to, and published, from the English edition, by Carey & Hart—a work of great value, which ought to be in the hands of every farmer in the United States. Dr. Emerson is peculiarly qualified, as well from extensive travel in Europe, and a visit to China, where *nightsoil* was first used as a fertilizer, as from his high attainments as a chemist, and especially as applied to Agriculture, and also from his *practical farming* operations, to give an opinion in relation to the value of the various fertilizers; therefore, I am desirous to lay his views, in connection with the experience of other well known writers on this subject, before your numerous Agricultural readers.

"On October 29th, 1772," says the well known writer Arthur Young, "I marked divisions each of four square perches, in a summer fallow, the soil a poor blue pebbly gravel, and manured these compartments as follows:

	Produce of Wheat per acre.
Simple soil, *without manure*, per acre,	12½ bush.
20 bushels night soil,	37½
40 " "	32½
60 " "	31¼
60 cubic yards compost,	25
30 " "	23¾
30 " " and 1 yard of chalk,	25

"The effect of night soil," he continues, "was prodigious—it just trebled the produce. In all the experiments I have made with this manure I have found this result almost uniform."—Annals of Agriculture, vol. 3, page 79.] "It is evident also," says the Editor, "from Arthur Young's experiments, which are entirely confirmed by those of the Essex farmers, and my own, that 'night soil' is an excellent manure for potatoes. The following table contains the results of Arthur Young's trials. The soil on which these experiments were made was a poor gravelly loam.

		Produce of Potatoes per acre.
Simple soil, without manure, produced		120 bush.
10	wagon loads night soil,	600
6	" "	650
2	" "	500
10	" bones,	650
6	" "	640
2	" "	540
50	one-horse cart-loads of hog dung,	480
30	" "	480
60	" " yard compost,	300
120	" "	480

"These experiments are useful as indicating the comparative value of different kinds of manure, though the quantities used were evidently excessive."

From these statements it will be perceived that "night soil," or *Poudrette*, as we call it, has long been considered one of the best, if not the *very* best manure in use; and the annexed letter, with many others in my possession from intelligent practical farmers, fully sustain the statements of Mr. Young.

An early insertion of the foregoing, with the annexed letter, will oblige Yours, respectfully,

D. K. MINOR.

New York, March 14, 1844.

Letter from Dr. George Emerson, of Philadelphia, to the Editor of the "Farmers' Cabinet:"

POUDRETTE ON CORN.

"Mr. Editor: I last spring made experiments in Kent Co. Delaware, on Indian Corn, with Poudrette, manufactured by Mr. Minor. This concentrated manure was applied in its usual form, that of a coarse powder—dropped in contact with the seed at the time of planting, and in other cases thrown upon the hill after the corn had come up. The experiments were made in three different fields, all, however, of very similar soils, namely, a light clay loam, greatly impoverished by long tillage, without the assistance of manure. In every instance the corn grew off with a rapidity which made it the admiration of all who saw and compared it with that growing in the vicinity, even such as had received the help of other manure. The quantity applied was only a gill to each hill, or about ten bushels to the acre—and the product was in every case at least double that on the adjacent ground. Where the application was made in contact with the seed the corn proved the best. I have made arrangements for using this valuable fertilizer quite extensively on corn next Spring, and shall also buy it as a top dressing for wheat, to be applied in March and April. To those especially who reside at a distance from large towns, and are without other abundant sources of manure, the poudrette is a most valuable acquisition, as its concentrated form allows it to be transported at comparatively trifling expense.

Yours, respectfully, G. EMERSON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30th, 1843.

POULTRY.

The term Poultry is derived from the French, *poulet*, and is generally considered as comprehending all the different varieties of domestic fowls, usually found on the farm, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fows, hens, and doves. The following from the Penny Cyclopædia, article "Poultry," is entitled to the attention of every one who is desirous of information in reference to this lucrative and important art.

"Those who intend to rear fowls or any kind of poultry should have a distinct yard, perfectly sheltered and with a warm aspect, well fenced, and secure from thieves and vermin, and sufficiently inclined to be always dry, and supplied with sand or ashes for the cocks and hens to roll in, an operation necessary to disengage their feathers from vermin—running water should be especially provided; for the want of water, of which all poultry are fond, produces constipation of the bowels and inflammatory diseases; and for geese and ducks bathing is an indispensable luxury. A contiguous field is also necessary for free exercise, as well as for the supply of grubs and grass to the geese. The fowl-house should be dry, well roofed, and fronting the South, and, if practicable, at the back of a stove or stables; warmth being conducive to health and laying, though extreme heat has contrary effect. It should be furnished with two lattice windows, that can be opened and shut at pleasure, at opposite ends, for ventilation, which is frequently necessary; and the perches should be so arranged, that one row of roosting fowls should not be directly above another.

A house twenty feet long and twelve feet wide may be made to accommodate 150 hens at roost. The plan is simply this:—The first roosting perch (rounded a little at the upper angles only, for gallinaceous fowls cannot keep a firm hold on perfectly cylindrical supporters) should be placed lengthways and rest on tressels in each end wall, six feet from the front wall, and at a convenient height, which must depend upon the elevation of the house from the floor, which may be formed of plank that can be easily swept. Another perch should be fixed ladderways above this, but ten inches nearer to the back wall, and so on, until there are four of these perches like the steps of a ladder when properly inclined, but with a sufficient distance between the wall and the upper one to allow the poultry-maid to stand conveniently upon when she has occasion to examine the nests, which it is her duty to do every day at least once, in the afternoon. The highest of those she can reach by standing on a stool, or stepladder. By this contrivance the hens when desirous of reaching their nests, have no occasion to fly but merely to pass from one stick or perch to another. If the size and form of the house permit, a similar construction may be made on the opposite side, care being taken to have an open space in the middle of the room, and a sufficiently wide passage for the attendant to pass along the walls. It is not at all required to have as many nests as hens, because they have not occasion to occupy them at the same time; and besides they are so far from having a repugnance to lay in a common recepticle, that the sight of an egg stimulates them to lay. It is however true that the most secluded and darkest nests, are those which the hens prefer.

The nests if built in the wall, are in tiers from the bottom to the top, the lowest being about three feet from the

ground, and a foot square. If the laying chambers consist of wooden boxes, they are usually furnished with a ledge which is very convenient for the hens when rising. But the best receptacles for the eggs are those of basket work, as they are cool in summer, and can easily be washed—they ought to be fastened not directly to the wall, as is generally the case, but to boards fixed in it by hooks, well clenched, and with a little roof to cover the rows of baskets. They will be thus isolated, to the great satisfaction of the hen, which delights in the absence of all disturbing influences when laying. All the ranges of nests should be placed checquerwise in order that the inmates when coming out may not start those immediately under. —Those designing to hatch should be near the ground (where instinct teaches the hen to choose her seat) and so arranged that the hen can easily enter them without disturbing the eggs. Wheaten or rye straw is the most approved of for the bedding, being cooler than hay, and less subject to produce lice in the hens, which often annoy them."

POULTRY.—Curiosity led me to weigh some of my fowls a few days since, and the following was the result:

Booby Rooster, about	6	months	old,	5 lb.	8oz.
Dorking Rooster,	" 7	"	"	4	12
English Pullet,	" 8	"	"	5	4
" "	" 8	"	"	5	3
Dorking "	" 1	year	old	4	6
Half do. "	" 1	"	"	4	8

All the above breeds are good layers and weigh well. I then weighed a Polish Hen—(weight 3 lb. 5 oz.)—this breed are excellent layers—and also the common barnyard fowl, and found the weight to be 3 lbs. 14 oz. I hope some of your correspondents will give us their experience in Poultry raising—what breeds they find to be most profitable, and what food is cheapest and best? The subject deserves more attention than it has hitherto received, and I think is worthy the attention also of our Agricultural Societies. Why should not suitable premiums be given with a view to improve the breeds?

A LOVER OF FRESH EGGS.

Maine Farmer.

SORE THROAT IN SWINE.

"Turn animals so affected, into an open pasture where there is fresh feed, and ground to root. It is a disease resulting from confinement. Pounded charcoal mixed with food, where pasture cannot be had, or room for exercise, is one of the best preventives of diseases in swine."

We were once present at the "dissection" of a hog which died of this disease. The glands of the throat were much distended and inflamed, and there were also in several places along the wind-pipe, spots of a livid hue, covered with a bloody mucus; the tongue likewise appeared affected, and was swollen to twice its natural size. The animal had been kept in a confined situation, and wholly deprived of exercise and access to the ground. We believe the sore throat is not common among hogs, in this climate, and never perhaps where those prime requisites are attended to—exercise and adaptedness of food. —*Maine Cultivator.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!—At this season of the year there is generally a process going on in the manure heap, the consequence of which is the abstraction by volatilization, of the best and most valuable part of the manure! This evolution is nothing more nor less than *gaseous ammonia*—a principle of great importance to the farmer, and which, as it can be easily economized, he should never suffer to escape.

The strong affinity of this volatile product for sulphuric acid is well known, and hence, by spreading gypsum or plaster of paris, into which this principle largely enters, upon the floor of our stercorary we obtain a solid compound, wholly inodorous and highly valuable as a food for plants.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Chip Dung.—One of your correspondents talks of Chip Dung being applied to apple trees and also respecting the tendency which it has to introduce borers or worms of any kind. I can say to him and to the public, that chip manure is an excellent article to put around trees, when well mixed with wood ashes. The chips keep the ground light, and the ashes clear out all the worms of whatever name or nature. I feel satisfied of the truth of the above fact from actual experiment in a young orchard of mine. The chips should occasionally be moved with the hoe and a few fresh ashes applied at the same time.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Great Crops.—Gov. Hill states in the Monthly Visitor, that there were raised last year on an island in Winnepisseogee lake, 69 1-2 bushels of fine spring wheat to the acre—the same land having given the year before, 137 bushels of shelled corn. The farmers of that region, we should suppose, can have no great desire to emigrate West.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HUSSEY'S CORN AND COB CRUSHER.

It is believed that the Corn and Cob Crusher invented and manufactured by the subscriber in Baltimore, is taking the lead of all others. Whatever its merits may be, the machine is now pretty well known, and will still be made in its usual form, and kept for sale as heretofore.

The chief design of this advertisement is to introduce to the notice of farmers, a cheaper and in some respects a better article, which has just been completed and proved. It requires much less power, and crushes and grinds much faster than the other.

The price including extra grinders, is	$25
A machine working two sets of grinders,	35
One with three sets for water power,	45

Including extra grinders for each set, all made in a substantial manner, and warranted as advertised. As a recommendation to the late improvement a distinguished stock breeder of this vicinity assures me that it grinds faster, and with less power than my original machine, while the original is highly recommended by C. N. Bement, esq. of Three Hills Farm, near Albany, N. Y.

Orders for HEMP CUTTERS and REAPING MACHINES, should be sent to the subscriber as soon as possible, so that none who design having such machines may be disappointed at harvest time.

OBED HUSSEY.

fe 21 tf

JAMES MURRAY'S

PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.

These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices $25, 30, 35, 40, 45.

ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for $15.

I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.

Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.

Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.

☞Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,

no 8 JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for $25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 WM. MURRAY.

GROUND PLASTER.

The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.

P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)

The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.

fe 28 S. SANDS, American Farmer.

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21

BALTIMORE MARKET, March 12

Beef, Balt. mess,	8½a9	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a
Do. do. No. 1,	6½a7½	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	5a5.50	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	10	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	9½a9½	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	8 a8½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	6½a7
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	6½a7	Do. Western, 1,	6½a7
Do. middlings, "	5a5½	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	4½a	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6½
Do. asst'd, West.	5a	Cheese, casks,	6
Do. hams,	6a	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	5a	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	4a		

COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	0
Upland,	10½a11½	Alabama,	11a12
Louisiana,	11½	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	24a25
Porto Rico,	26	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAP—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
Wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	6 a7	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	6¾a7.20	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote			
Superfine How. st., from stores, bl.			$4.43a
Do. City Mills,			4.50
Do. Susquehanna,			4.50
Rye, first			3.25a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.			2.50
Do. per hhd.			11.25
GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	1.10	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Pa. red	95a100	Clover seed, store	$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md	85a98	Timothy do	2.a2.50
Corn, white,	40a	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.30
" yellow Md.	44a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	54a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	24a26	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—per lb.			28a33
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	6¾a 8	Rio,	6½a8
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6½	Triage,	3½a 4½
RAISINS—Malaga bunch, box,			.80a1.90
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	9a10	Sperm,	32a33
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	8a 9		

WOOL—

WASHED.	UNWASHED.
Saxony,	Saxony and Merino
Full Merino,	Common, to ¼ blood,
3-4 blood do.	Pulled,
1-2 do do	
1-4 and common,	
Tub washed,	

Tobacco.—The inspection returns show an improvement in the receipts this week.—There has been a fair demand for Md., and the Sales comprise nearly all the receipts and some parcels of the old stock remaining on hand. Middling & good sorts are now wanted, but the inferior sorts of the old crop are only sold at a reduction.—Our quotations are fully supported, viz: Inferior and common $2 a $2 50; middling to good $4a $6; good $6.50a8 and fine $8a $12. Ohio Tobacco is in good demand also and sells readily at fair prices. We notice a sale of a lot of a new crop spangled at $8.50. Our quotations as follow:—common to middling $3a $4.50; good $5a$6; fine red and wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 340 hds Md.; 124hds. Ohio; 20 hds. Va.; & 6hhds K'ty.— total 490 hhds.

Cattle. There were only 52 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales this morning, all of which was at $1.75a$2. per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to $3.50 a$4.75 net.

SUPERIOR DURHAM STOCK.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following thorough bred and very superior animals, the pick of the celebrated herd of S. Canby, esq. of Wilmington, Del. viz.

BEAUTY, MABEL and LOUISA, cows, the latter will calve in about a month—the two last could not have been purchased at the price now asked for them when 1 month old, and they are considered by Mr. Canby the best he ever bred. Price $100 each.

Likewise, two young BULLS, PRINCE and OSCAR, from 1 to 2 years old, also 100 dolls. each; and 3 or 4 younger animals, low in proportion. Mr. Canby paid 200 dollars for Beauty when a heifer. Mr. Canby's present arrangements being such as to make it requisite for him to part with his blooded stock, the above, which are the choicest thereof, are put at nearly half the price they have been hitherto held at, and presents an opportunity seldom obtained to secure thorough pedigreed and very superior stock, at comparatively very low prices. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing (post paid) Mr. S. Canby, Wilmington, Del. or the subscriber.

S. SANDS.

GARDENER AND DAIRY WOMAN WANTED.

A gentleman of Talbot co. Md. wishes to employ a man who is well acquainted with vegetable gardening, and the management of fruit trees—and his wife to assist in milking and attending to th dairy. Apply at this office.

FARM MANAGER WANTED.

An industrious single man, who is a thorough bred Farmer, and who would be willing to make himself useful, and is capable of directing and managing advantageously, may hear of a desirable situation on a Farm completely stocked, situated within 6 miles of this city.

Satisfactory recommendation as to character, capacity, sobriety, and industry, will be required. Applications may be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, personally, or by letter if the postage is paid. mh 20 3t

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer.

mh 20 3t

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for $5, or ten barrels for $15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

*** Planters who have ordered Poudrette through the subscriber, for their tobacco plants, are informed that it will be ready for delivery in a day or two, and are requested to give directions (where it has not been done,) to whom it shall be consigned.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to SAML. SANDS,

mh 20 office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF *FRUIT TREES*,

For sale, raised on the farm of a gentleman near this city, who has selected them with much care from a great many varieties.

PEACHES.

No.	Free Stones. *Ripe.*	No.	Cling Stones or Pavies. *Ripe.*
3	Soft Heath, Sep.20to25	1	Bourdine, Oct. 1to10
20	Baltimore Beauty, Aug.5to10	6	Early Newington, Aug 20to25
22	Belle de Vitry, Sep.15to18	13	French Mercaton, Aug.25a28
24	Red Magdalen, Aug. 18to20	17	Kennedy's Carolina, Se18to23
28	Columbia, Sep.20to24	21	Washington, Sep.20to25
29	Oldmixon, Aug.25to30	26	Red Preserving, Sep.20
34	Veto, Sep.26to28	27	Heath, Sep.20to25
38	Troth's Early Red, Sep.5to10	42	Algiers, Oct.10to15
41	Belgarde, Sep.8to12	43	Large Morissania, Sep.23to28
54	Monstrous Free, Sep 15	72	Old Newington, Sep.10to15
58	Lady Washington, Aug.22t 25	84	Orange Cling, Sep.15to20
59	Yellow Alberge Sep.20	87	Parie Admirable, Sep.25to30
60	Nectarine Peach, S p.25to28	92	Red Rover, Sep.1to5
62	Red chk. Malagatune, " 12to18		
66	Yellow Rose, Sep 24to28		
70	Canary, Aug.15to20		
73	Snow Ball, or White Magdalen, Aug.25to30		
86	Orange Free Stone, S'p.18to25		

Also,

APPLE, CHERRY, PEAR, PLUM & APRICOT TREES,

comprising all the best varieties known in this country or Europe.

Peach Trees 15 cts. each.

Pear grafted on quince stocks, 37½ cts. in free stocks 50 cts.

Plum and Apricot Trees 50 cts. each Apple Trees 25 cts. each. Cherry 50 cts.

☞Orders received by S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. mh 13

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at $6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings.

Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,

Ross street, near the Public School.

☞Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer. feb 21

AULT'S ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Just received, our usual supply of first rate ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Onion, Cucumber, Brocali, cauliflower, Beet, Mangle Wortzel, Ruta Baga, &c. It is a fact known to every gardener of experience, that first rate English Garden Seeds produce incomparably better crops than can be raised from seeds saved in this climate. This is particularly the case with Peas, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c.

As we receive most of these seeds direct from the growers, who are persons of the first respectability and experience, there is no doubt of their proving as represented. For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAM'L AULT & SON,

Feb. 28. Corner Calvert and Water sts.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neigborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger clubs, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	$5
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 " "	15
" 300 " "	18
" 400 " "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

☞Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. ABBETT & CO.

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot in Pratt street, Baltimore.

mh 13 tf

☞Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Winans', Beacho's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Threshing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to marks'

☞Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c.

ma 6 ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.

He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hhds. or at $1 per bbl. E. J COOPER,

aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.

The subscriber has for sale the above Implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.

GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,

West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last: that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification. ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned *successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co.* are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for *rendering lard*, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and *soap making*, and for many other purposes for all of which they are now in *successful* operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of *two thirds*, and in many instances *fully three fourths*—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. tf RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of Implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No 7 BOWLY'S WHARF, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. ☞Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements,

S. L. STEER, Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore.

E. & W. BISHOP, Bel-air market, Baltimore fe 28

PLOUGHS & PLOUGH CASTINGS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

300 ready made PLOUGHS, and 45 tons PLOUGH CASTINGS, on hand, which have been made with great care and of the best materials.

The variety are Gideon Davis' improved Ploughs of all sizes, with both cast and wrought shares, and with intermediate sizes for cast shares only

King's Connecticut improved by myself with wrought and cast shares; they throw a wider furrow than the Davis ploughs.

My own patent self sharpening Cleazy Plough; these I recommend as a superior plough in every respect, and easily kept in order.

Bar share and Coulter Plough, also hill-side and double mould Ploughs, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. which he will recommend to be as good as can be obtained at any other establishment in this country, and which he is selling at very reduced prices.

Also in Store, Landreth's SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, a fresh supply just received.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

fe 28 tf

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."

The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society. JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.

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